1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

pounds each) daily capacity (24 hours).[40] Actual production in the early phase of Communist rule, however, lagged behind the industry's potential capacity.

Finally, the tobacco industry of Honan Province is concentrated in the Hsü-ch'ang area. There were reported to be 172 tobacco manufacturers in the Central-South Region as a whole; production in 1949 approximated 10 per cent of the country's total output. This latter figure excludes the smaller producers and refers only to tobacco produced locally in the Hsü-ch'ang area.

Conclusion

The above review of individual industries, while necessarily brief and sometimes incomplete, nevertheless points out quite unmistakably the relative backwardness of the Central-South provinces, even for a country like Communist China, in industrial development. That industrial backwardness may carry with it certain advantages for the Communists' efforts to socialize private business will be discussed in the following chapter. However, it would appear that for some time to come the Central-South Region will remain a primarily agricultural economy. Wuhan, Canton, Chengchow, and Hsiang-t'an are known as major industrial centers, but the region as a whole will continue to be dependent industrially on other regions of China.[41]

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40. China's Industry, Vol. II, No. 6, Shanghai, October 1950, p. 4.

41. [See following page.]